

QALAT DISTRICT COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

QALAT DISTRICT, ZABUL PROVINCE

FEBRUARY 2025

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)





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INTRODUCTION

The northwest and southwest areas of Qalat, Zabul’s provincial capital, see high levels of displaced and returnee individuals seeking new opportunities in the city. As part of IOM’s Area-based Response, IOM plans to establish a Community Resource Center (CRC) to better support these populations. In an effort to contribute to the project office’s establishment and programming, including developing multi-sectoral and integrated area-based programming to support reintegration and resilience by IOM Afghanistan, a baseline assessment of the community was conducted in coordination with relevant programme units. The assessment aims to generate information on multi-sectoral needs and gaps in access to services and facilities in the area. The following report covers data collected in February 2025 and includes findings on conditions and existing facilities related to water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), health, shelter and non-food items (NFIs), livelihoods and markets, and education. The report also includes information on past reception and preferred methods of humanitarian assistance among community residents. Additionally, analysis is contextualized with findings from the Community Action Plan (CAP) assessment conducted by the IOM Afghanistan Community Engagement team.¹ The focus areas in Qalat include five main communities (Lwar Kharwaryan, Kashata Kharwaryan, Hazari, Babagak, and Sinak) which are further divided into 25 sub-communities, each of which is named after and grouped by a local mosque. The following analysis will consider disaggregations based on sub-community to optimize targeted programme interventions.

METHODOLOGY AND LIMITATIONS

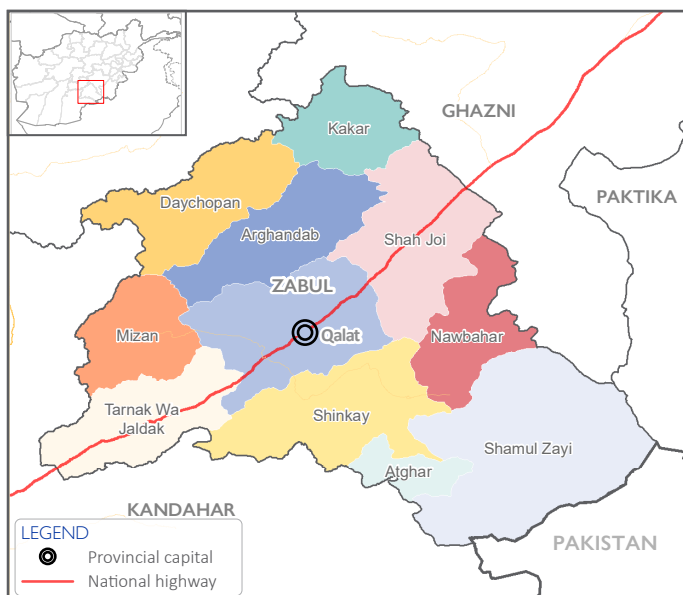
Using random sampling based on the household population of each sub-community (obtained through IOM’s community profiling activity) with a 95 per cent confidence level and 10 per cent margin of error, IOM aimed to interview 1,826 households among the five main communities to achieve a representative sample of the population. Data collection was conducted between 5 to 15 February, 2025, by a team of 27 enumerators including 18 male and 9 female enumerators, using a household-level survey to assess multi-sectoral needs. Certain indicators may be under- or over-reported due to the subjectivity and perceptions of participants (especially “social desirability bias” – the documented tendency of people to provide what they perceive to be the “right answers to certain questions). These factors should be taken into consideration when interpreting findings.

GENDER BREAKDOWNS

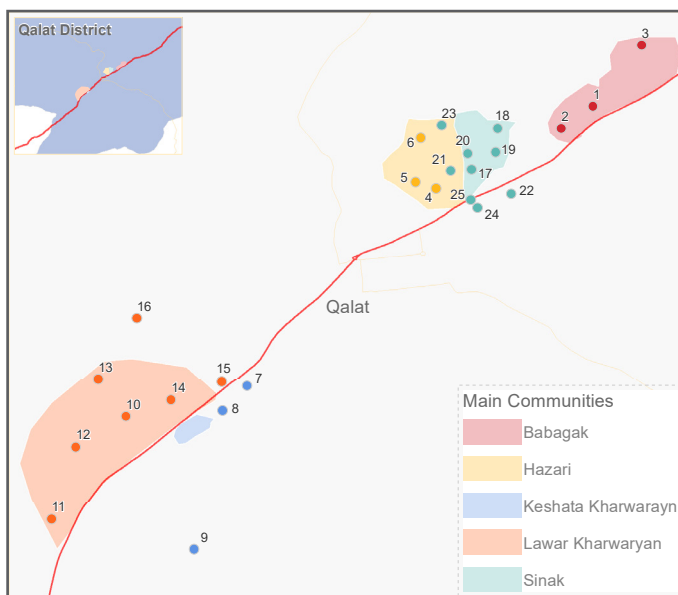
	ENUMERATORS	RESPONDENTS
Female	48%	26%
Male	52%	74%

STATISTICAL NOTES: 1. Charts or tables that include percentages that add up to more than 100% are based on questions that allowed respondents to choose multiple answers. 2. Chart, tables, or text with an asterisk () are accompanied by annexes at the end of the report that detail how the visualized indicator was created.*

MAP 1: ZABUL PROVINCE



MAP 2: COMMUNITY LOCATION REFERENCE MAP



MAP 2 LEGEND: SUB-COMMUNITIES

- 1 Malimano Kalay Jami
- 2 Haji Muhammad Omar Jami
- 3 Haji Rozi Muhammad Jami
- 4 Haji Agh Muhammad Masjid
- 5 Ali Zay Jami
- 6 Mullah Dad Jami
- 7 Haji Allah Dad Masjid
- 8 Sobat Khan Jami
- 9 Shado Kalay
- 10 Haji Qubat Jami
- 11 Agha Sahib Madrasa
- 12 Zaher Shah Agha Jami
- 13 Haji Abdullah Aka Masjid
- 14 Asadullah Agha Jami
- 15 Haji Mamor Jami
- 16 Haji Shamsullah Masjid
- 17 Haji Mullah Manan Akhund²
- 18 Haji Sedeqi Jami
- 19 Haji Said Hashim Jami Masjid
- 20 Sayidano Jami Masjid
- 21 Akhundzada Jami Masjid
- 22 Sharwal Jami (Wardako Kalay)
- 23 Tagharo Jami
- 24 Haji Naqib Jami
- 25 Haji Habibullah Jami

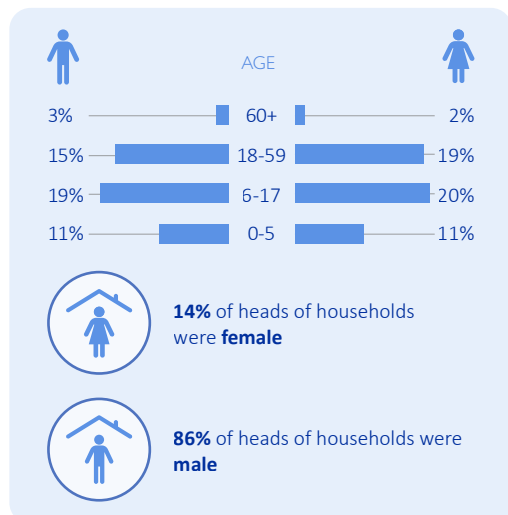
¹ Data for the IOM Community Action Plan assessment in Qalat was collected between 25 September and 13 November, 2024, and published internally.

² Please note that there are two sub-communities that are called Haji Mullah Manan Akhund in the Qalat area. For this report, IOM evaluated the one located in Sinak community. The other is in Keshata Kharwaryan and is also called Shinkai Qumandan.

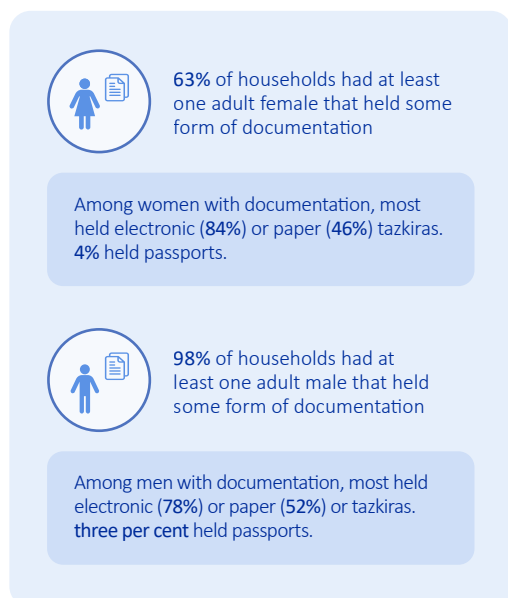


DEMOGRAPHICS

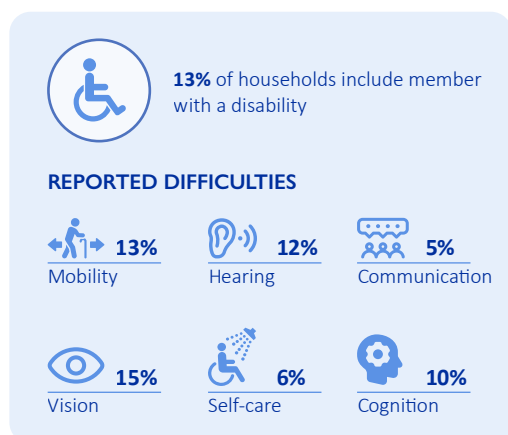
COMPOSITION OF HOUSEHOLDS



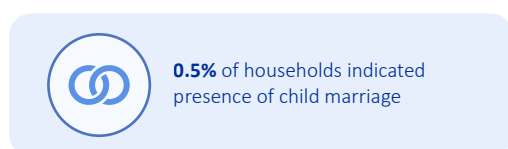
DOCUMENTATION



PERSONS WITH DISABILITY



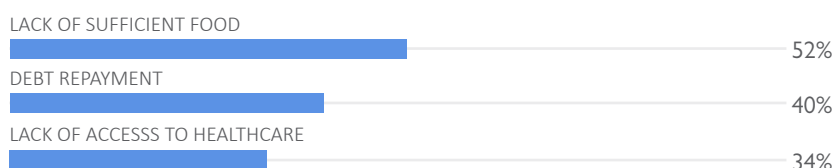
PROTECTION



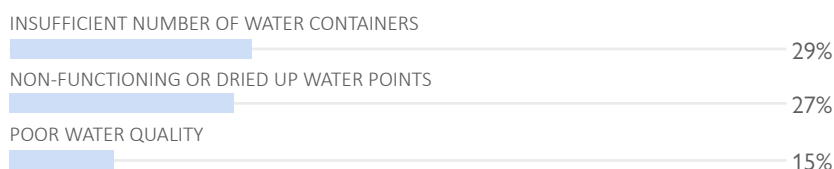
KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Communities in the assessed areas in Qalat report lack of food, debt repayment, and problems accessing healthcare as their most prominent challenges. They also experience low employment, with only 20 per cent of working-age males employed and 3 per cent of working-age females being fully employed, as well as insufficient sanitation facilities and services. Sub-communities like Shamsullah Jami and Haji Assadullah Agha Jami experience particularly high proportions of households with unstable or emergency sources of income, threats of eviction, and sub-par sanitation facilities. Internally displaced populations in the area were the most likely to live in shelters with low-structural integrity, rely on emergency sources of income, and have children not attending school.

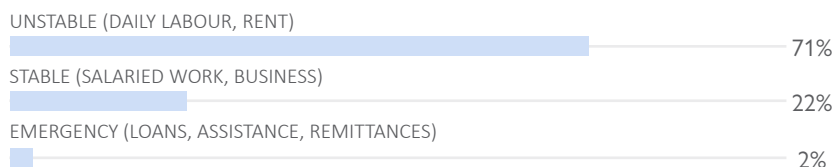
TOP 3 **OVERALL** HOUSEHOLD CHALLENGES



TOP 3 **WATER** ACCESS CHALLENGES



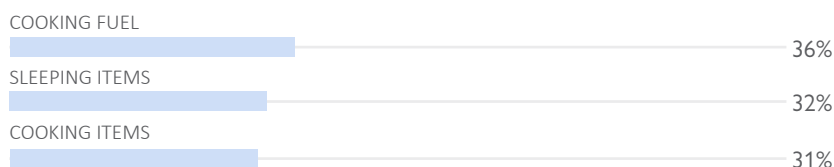
TYPES OF **INCOME** SOURCES



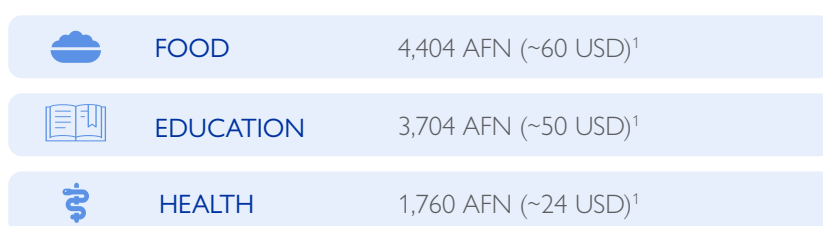
TOP 3 **HEALTH** CHALLENGES



TOP 3 **NFI** NEEDS



TOP 3 AVERAGE MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD **EXPENDITURES**



¹ UN operational rate of exchange as of 15 February was 73.52 AFN to 1 USD.

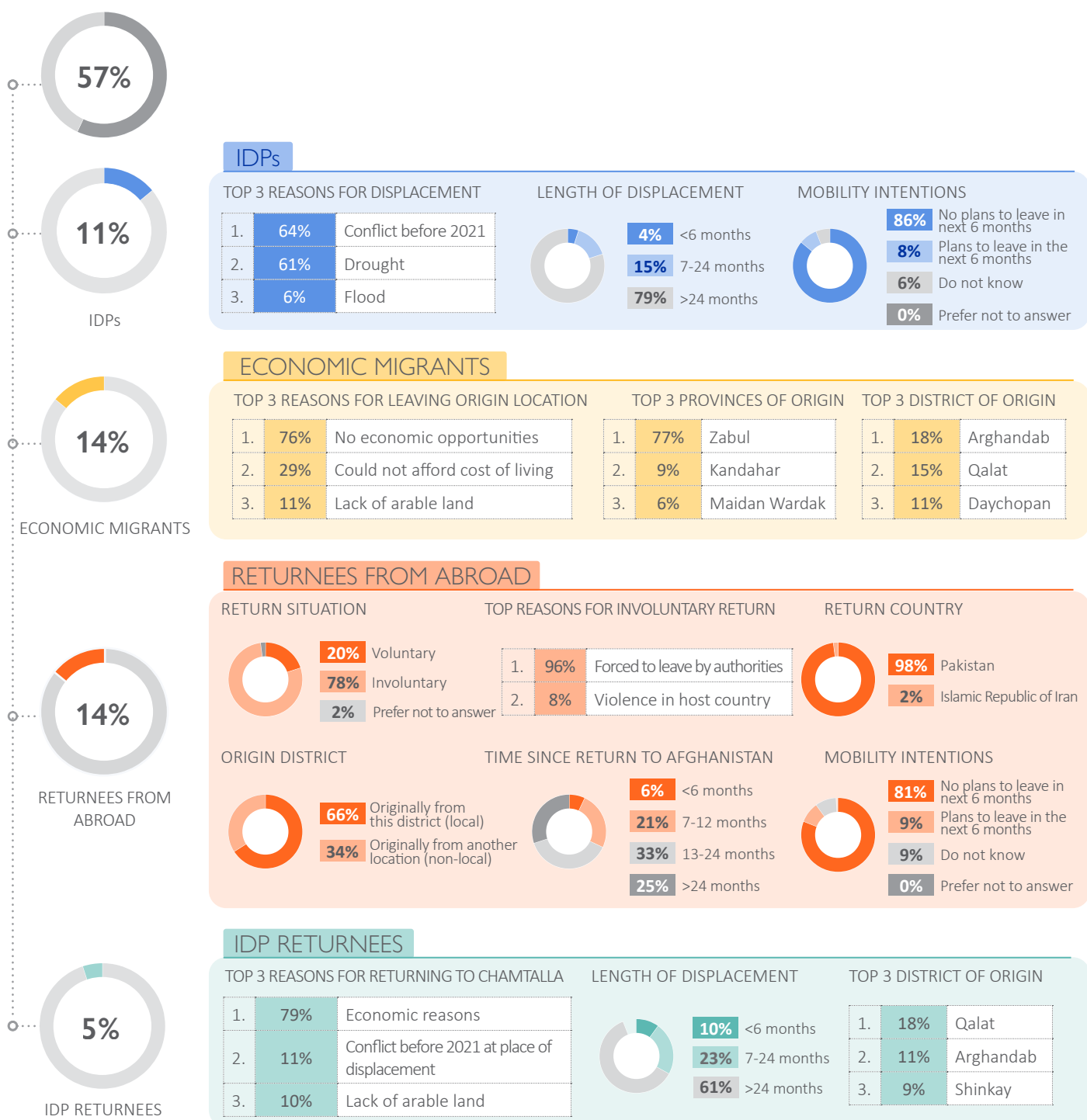


POPULATION GROUPS AND MOBILITY CHARACTERISTICS

According to the CAP assessment, the total population of the five target communities is 8,790 households. It is important to note that while the CAP assessment only designates community members as either “IDPs” or “returnees,” the household survey aims to have more detailed breakdowns to understand the difference in vulnerabilities and access to services between the different population groups. IOM collected data on specific population groups, including IDPs, internal migrants (those traveling internally for economic reasons), IDP returnees, and returnees from abroad. Overall, mobile groups make up 43 per cent of the assessed population. The largest mobile population group in Qalat is economic migrants (14%), the majority of whom have moved

to Qalat because there were no economic opportunities in their previous location (76%). The second largest population group is returnees from abroad, who almost all arrived from Pakistan (98%), and 78 per cent of whom returned involuntarily. IDPs are the third group of population which represent 11 per cent of the households in Qalat, the majority of whom were displaced by conflict (prior to 2021) (64%) and/or drought (61%). IDP returnees make up roughly five per cent of surveyed households, most of whom have moved to Qalat district due to economic reasons 79%. The top 3 district of origin of the IDP returnees are Qalat, Arghandab in Kandahar province and Shinkay (18%, 11%, and 9% respectively).

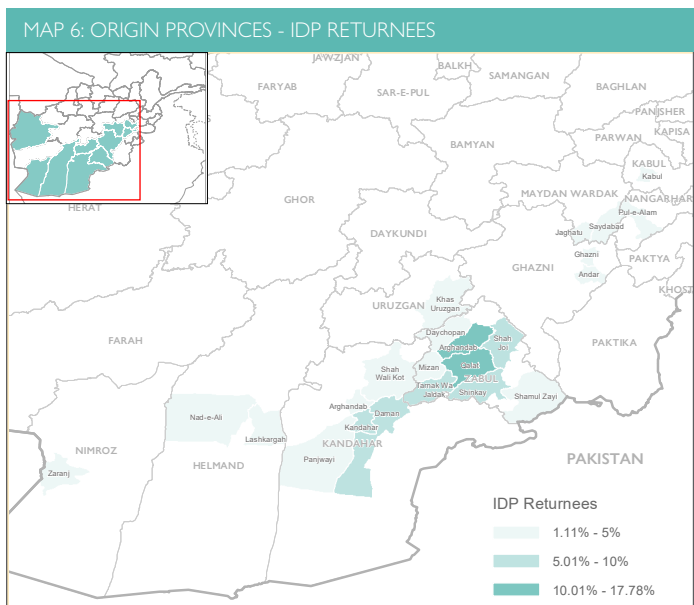
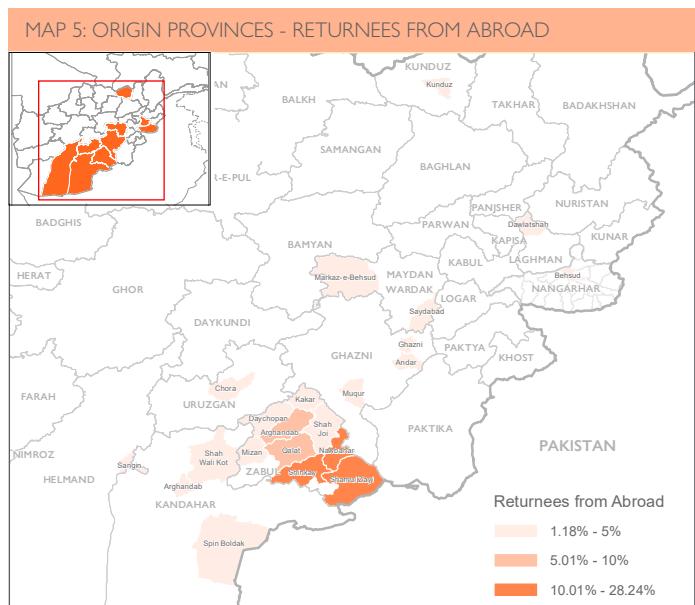
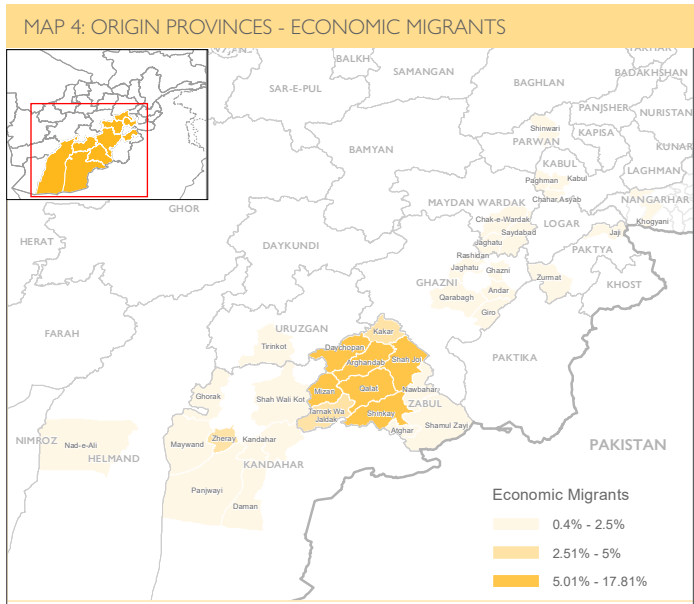
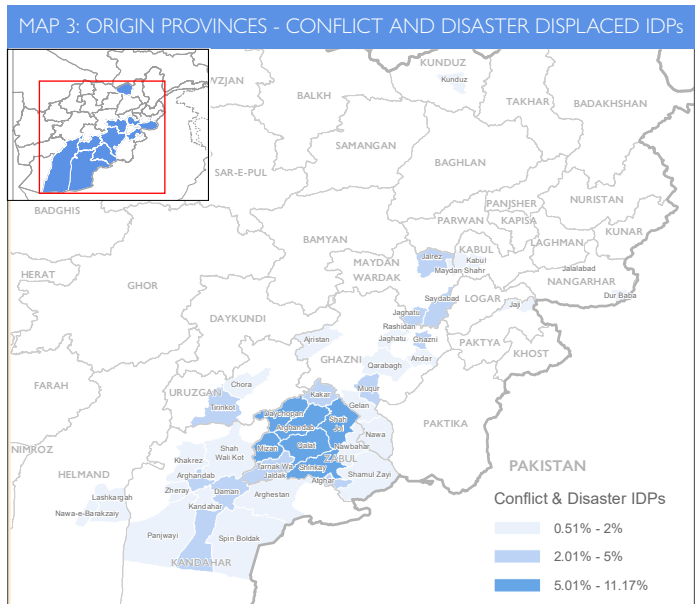
POPULATION GROUP BREAKDOWN



Residents of Qalat were primarily from the eastern and western neighboring provinces of Zabul – Kandahar, Ghazni, and Wardak provinces. IDPs, both conflict- and disaster-displaced, as well as internal migrants, most commonly came from the districts of Daychopan, Arghandab, and Qalat in Zabul province. Returnees from abroad had primarily returned from Pakistan and the more than half were originally from Zabul province, from Shamul Zayi, Shinkay and Nawbahar districts in Zabul (56%). Economic

migrants had primarily moved to Qalat due to lack of economic opportunities (76%), affordability of living cost (29%) and lack of arable land in their place of origin (11%).

The vast majority of respondents, regardless of population group, report that their household intends to stay in Qalat for the next six months.



Mud shelters with roofs made from tarps in Qalat district. © IOM 2025/SABAWOON Waheedullah

MULTI-SECTORAL NEEDS ASSESSMENT

The multi-sectoral needs assessment in Qalat city aims to identify and analyze the various needs of population groups across multiple sectors, including health, education, water and sanitation, shelter, humanitarian assistance, and livelihoods. All these sectors are covered in this report.

EDUCATION

A little over two thirds of respondents reported that children in their households had attended school in the past year (65%). This proportion was highest among IDP returnees (68%) and lowest among IDPs (61%), though the difference was marginal. It was notably lower in the sub-communities Haji Mala Manan Akhand Jami (45%) and Shamsullah Jami (37%). The majority of

children attended public school (72%) and madrasas (62%), but costs were still the main barrier to accessing education (37%). According to the CAP, there are five schools in the area, two in the Sinak community, one in Babagak, and two in the Kharwaryan area. One of the schools in the Kharwaryan area is still under construction.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE



65% of households reported that children in their household attended school during the 2023-2024 school year.

TOP 5 EDUCATION ACCESS CHALLENGES

1.	37%	Cannot afford the direct costs of education
2.	16%	Inaccessible school
3.	13%	Child is too young to attend school
4.	12%	Poor quality classrooms
5.	11%	No schools nearby



A household in Qalat. © IOM 2025/JASIR Muhammad Dawood

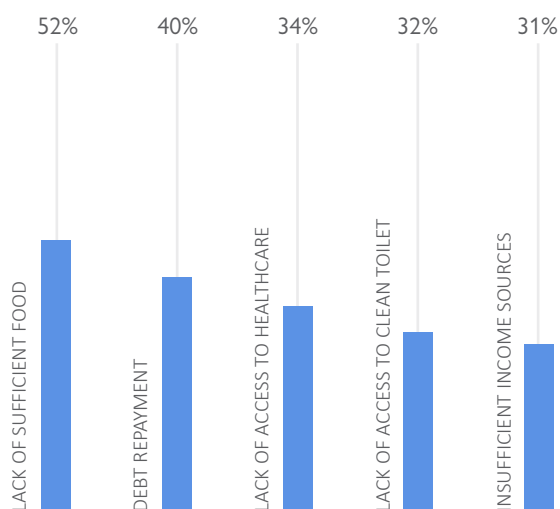


HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Nearly three quarters of households reported not having received any aid in the past 12 months (71%). It is important to note that these findings are based on survey responses and that IOM has no means of verifying whether assistance was received or not. The percentage of those not receiving aid varied among sub-communities but was highest in Haji Qobat Jami (78%), Shamsullah Jami (77%), and Haji Assadullah Agha Jami (77%). Returnees from abroad and IDP returnees were the more likely to have received aid compared to other population groups, with the many having received either cash aid (19%) or food aid (23%). Nearly half of all respondents chose cash when asked about their preferred aid modality (44%), while the other half preferred a combination of cash and in-kind assistance (49%). When asked whether they knew how to access humanitarian assistance, only 17 per cent of female respondents answered affirmatively compared to 30 per cent of male respondents, highlighting a major gap in information access between men and women. The CAP assessments noted that while connectivity through TV, radio, and social media platforms is available in the communities, male community members tend to have greater access to these channels, with women often having limited access to phones. Nearly half of respondents reported that their household's preferred channel of reporting abuse and exploitation was through community leaders (44%). The Awaaz humanitarian hotline (15%), government contacts (12%), and community committees (11%) were also popular, but almost exclusively among male respondents. One third (33%) of female respondents responded that they would not report if they encountered instances of abuse or exploitation.

Households' most prominent overall challenges were the lack of sufficient food (52%) and debt repayment (40%). Roughly one third of households also reported issues like limited healthcare access (34%), lack of clean latrines (32%), insufficient income (31%), and inadequate living spaces (31%). Poor healthcare services, insufficient sanitation facilities, and lack of employment and income were also highlighted in the CAPs.

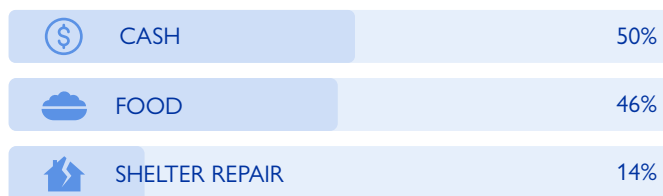
TOP 5 OVERALL HOUSEHOLD CHALLENGES



TOP 10 SUB-COMMUNITIES WITH HIGHEST PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS WHO DID NOT RECEIVE ANY AID IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

71%	TOTAL
78%	Haji Qobat Jami
77%	Shamsullah Jami
77%	Haji Assadullah Agha Jami
76%	Haji Sayed Hashim Jami
74%	Sayedano Jami
73%	Tagharo Jami
73%	Haji Abdullah Jan Aka Jami
72%	Agha Sahib Jami
72%	Zahir Sha Agha Jami
65%	Akhonzada Jami

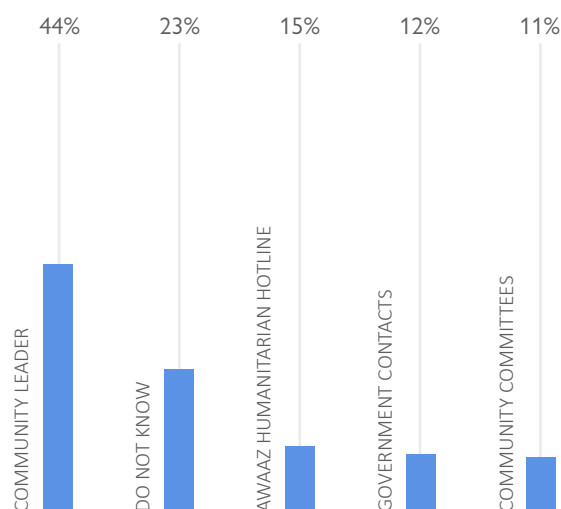
TOP 3 TYPES OF AID RECEIVED (AMONG HOUSEHOLDS WHO RECEIVED AID)



AWARENESS OF CONTACT MECHANISMS BY GENDER OF RESPONDENT

Gender	Percentage of respondents who reported that they know how to access humanitarian assistance when in need	Percentage of respondents aware of mechanisms to report problems experienced with humanitarian assistance
Female	17%	17%
Male	30%	28%

TOP 5 PREFERRED CHANNELS OF REPORTING ABUSE OR EXPLOITATION





HEALTH

Nearly all (96%) of respondents are able to reach a health facility in less than one hour. According to the CAPs, residents in Lawar Kharwaryan and Kashata Kharwaryan only have access to the provincial hospital in Qalat city. Residents in Sinak, Babagak, and Hazari, on the other hand, have access to two Basic Health Clinics (BHCs) in addition to the provincial hospital. A new Comprehensive Health Clinic (CHC) is also under construction in Babagak.



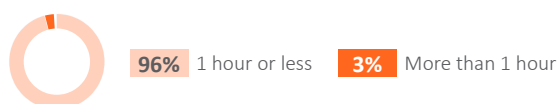
80% of households reported having a health problem and having to seek healthcare in the last 3 months

When asked about the main challenges to accessing healthcare, respondents identified receiving incorrect or ineffective medication (39%)¹ and the high cost of treatments (38%) most frequently.

The majority of assessed households reported instances of having to seek healthcare in the last three months (80%) and most went to either public or private health facilities (77% and 43%, respectively). The CAP results mention, however, a lack of 24-hour services, insufficient medication and facilities, and limited mental health services, especially in the Kharwaryan area. Additionally, eight per cent of households with children reported having children who were completely unvaccinated (253 individuals children total). The main reasons for not vaccinating children including thinking the child is unlikely to get sick and therefore doesn't need it (17%) and religious reasons (12%).

Questions related to mental health and psychosocial well-being show that around half of respondents or their household members have been affected emotionally because of recent crises and emergency events (including disasters such as earthquake or floods or other traumatic personal events), with 49 per cent saying that they avoid people and places that remind them of said events at

TIME IT TAKES TO GET TO THE NEAREST FUNCTIONAL HEALTH FACILITY



TOP 5 HEALTH CHALLENGES

1.	39%	Incorrect medication
2.	38%	Expensive services or treatments
3.	23%	Medicine unavailable
4.	20%	Transportation Cost is too high
5.	16%	Long waiting time

least some of the time. Female respondents were more likely report having negative mental health responses, like avoiding people or places and being unable to carry out essential activities. When asked about their urgent personal concerns, 52 per cent of households cited poverty and 47 per cent cited life transitions. Respondents specified that difficulty with “life transitions” included the overall challenges and the unpredictability of accessing food and basic services, especially after being displaced or returning from abroad. When asked who provided support regarding their personal issues, over a third of respondents cited health services (36%) followed by family and friends (25%).

TOP 5 REASONS FOR SEEKING HEALTHCARE

1.	67%	Upper respiratory infection
2.	38%	Fever
3.	26%	Pneumonia
4.	14%	Diarrhea
5.	13%	Abdominal

TOP 5 HEALTH FACILITIES USED BY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

1.	77%	Public health facility
2.	43%	Private health facility
3.	9%	Home treatment
4.	8%	Did not seek healthcare despite ailment
5.	1%	Traditional healer

VACCINATION OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YRS OLD



- How often did the respondent feel so severely upset about something (including emergency, disaster or displacement) that they tried to avoid people, places, conversations, or activities that reminded them of the event?
- How often was the respondent unable to carry out essential activities for daily living because of feelings of anger, fatigue, fear, disinterest, or hopelessness?



¹ This information is based on responses from households. It reflects the subjective perceptions of the respondents and may vary from household to household. The survey team has no means to verify the accuracy of the information provide by respondents.



LIVELIHOODS AND MARKETS

Overall, 71 per cent of households were considered unstable (relying on daily wages) when considering their source of income. The proportions of male- versus female-headed households earning considered unstable were relatively similar (72% and 68%, respectively), but female-headed households were more likely to be relying on emergency sources of income (assistance, loans, benefits) or earning no income compared to male-headed households (8% versus 4%). Returnees from abroad were the least likely to be considered stable (17%), but IDPs were the most likely to have only emergency income sources (6%). Sub-communities Shado Kali and Zahir Sha Agha Jami had the highest proportion of unstable households (both 82%), but Shamsullah Jami and Haji Naqib Jami had the highest proportion of households relying on emergency sources of income (5%).

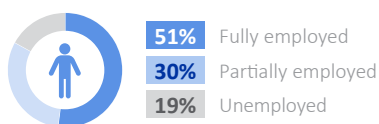
Approximately one out of five adult males among surveyed households were unemployed (19%). Only half were fully employed (51%). Among women, only three per cent were fully employed, with 90 per cent being unemployed. Employment in Qalat mainly consists of daily labour (64%) with a little less than a quarter of respondents reporting engagement in small business (23%). Agriculture is not as common; only nine per cent of households participate in agriculture or livestock rearing. The CAPs show that agricultural land is mainly concentrated in Kashata Kharwaryan and consists of grape, almond, and fig gardens. One out of ten households reported having children who were under

15 years old who were working (9%).

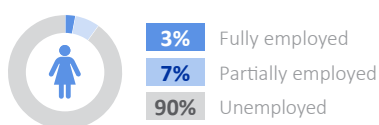
Nearly half of all households (48%) reported having experienced impacts from climate change or disaster events in the last 12 months. According to IOM DTM Afghanistan Climate Vulnerability Assessment,¹ the most common environmental hazard in Qalat district is drought. Coping mechanisms to respond to these impacts mainly included borrowing money (91%) and spending savings (57%). Correspondingly, a majority of households reported having debt (79%), the primary reasons for which were food (49%) and healthcare (20%). This is also emphasized in households' primary overall challenges (see page 7), one of the most prominent of which is debt repayment.

Female-headed households tended to be economically disadvantaged, earning lower monthly incomes on average compared to male-headed households. On average, 40 per cent of household expenditure was spent on food. High proportions of household expenditure on food indicate economic vulnerability and food insecurity.² When asked about challenges related to market access, 23 per cent of female respondents cited the Maharam requirement and eight per cent cited harassment, while the same proportions accounted for less than one per cent of male respondents. Women also more frequently cited distance, lack of transportation, and social stigma as barriers to market access compared to men.

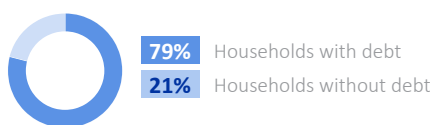
EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF WORKING-AGE MEN



EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF WORKING-AGE WOMEN



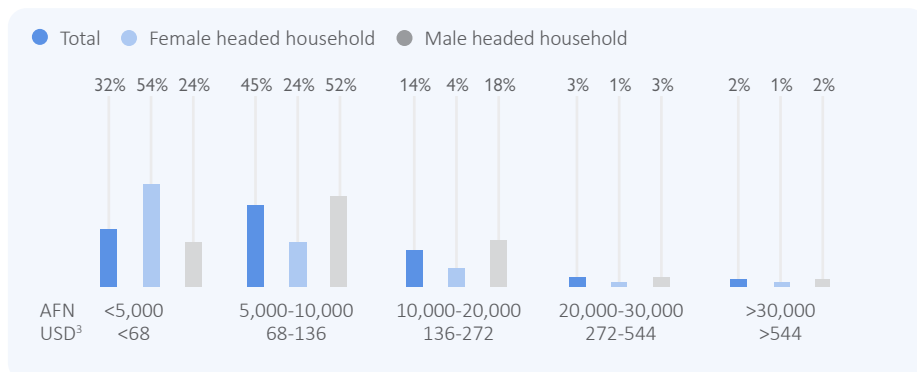
PRESENCE OF HOUSEHOLD DEBT



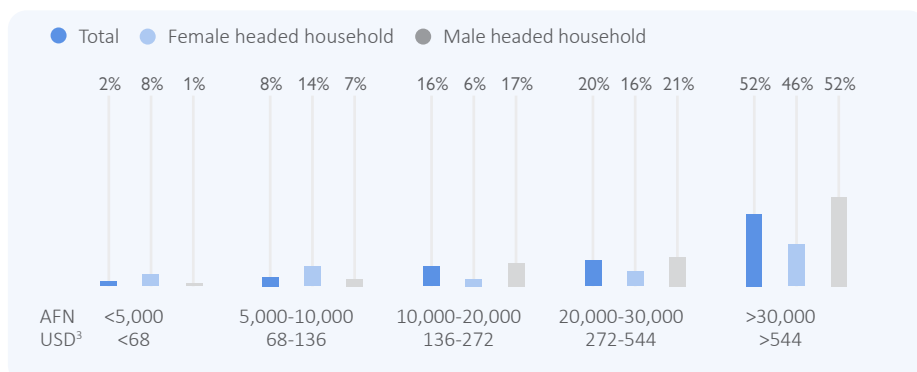
TOP 3 REASONS FOR DEBT

1.	49%	Food
2.	20%	Healthcare
3.	10%	Rent

HOUSEHOLD INCOME LEVELS IN PREVIOUS 30 DAYS



HOUSEHOLD DEBT LEVELS



¹ Afghanistan Climate Vulnerability Assessment dashboard. International Organization for Migration Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM DTM). 2025.

² Food Expenditure Share. WFP. <https://resources.vam.wfp.org/data-analysis/quantitative/food-security/food-expenditure-share>

³ UN operational rate of exchange as of 15 February was 73.52 AFN to 1 USD.



HOUSEHOLD INCOME SOURCE CLASSIFICATION*

	STABLE	UNSTABLE	EMERGENCY
Overall ¹	22%	71%	2%
BY SUB-COMMUNITY			
Agha Sahib Jami	23%	70%	0%
Akhonzada Jami	34%	61%	2%
Alizai Jami	13%	78%	3%
Haji Abdullah Jan Aka Jami	28%	68%	1%
Haji Agha Mohammad Jami	21%	72%	1%
Haji Allah Dad Jami	25%	68%	3%
Haji Assadullah Agha Jami	10%	81%	4%
Haji Habibullah Jami	48%	50%	0%
Haji Mala Manan Akhand Jami	14%	78%	3%
Haji Mala Rozi Mohammad Jami	16%	74%	3%
Haji Mamor Jami	32%	62%	2%
Haji Mohammad Omer Jami	25%	67%	2%
Haji Naqib Jami	33%	63%	5%
Haji Qobat Jami	17%	68%	3%
Haji Sadiqi Jami	35%	63%	0%
Haji Sayed Hashim Jami	30%	67%	1%
Mala Dad Mohammad Jami	21%	75%	0%
Malemano Jami	16%	75%	3%
Sayedano Jami	21%	76%	2%
Shado Kali	6%	82%	4%
Shamsullah Jami	13%	76%	5%
Sharwal Jami-Wardago Kalay	26%	72%	2%
Sobat Khan Jami	25%	75%	0%
Tagharo Jami	16%	77%	3%
Zahir Sha Agha Jami	14%	82%	0%

Stable sources of income include salaried work or businesses. Unstable include daily work and income from rentals. Emergency income includes aid, assistance, social benefits, and loans. Households that had multiple sources of income were classified based on their most stable source of income.

INCOME CHANGES



Percentage of households whose income **increased** in the previous 30 days



Percentage of households whose income **stayed the same** in the previous 30 days



Percentage of households whose income **decreased** in the previous 30 days

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE IN PREVIOUS 30 DAYS (AFN)²

	MINIMUM	AVERAGE	MAXIMUM
Food	25	4,404	80,000
Rent (shelter or land)	100	1,190	8,000
Shelter maintenance/repair	120	1,190	50,000
Water	80	139	5,000
Infrequently purchased NFI ³	50	726	10,000
Regularly purchased NFIs ³	50	580	10,000
Utilities	80	618	6,000
Fuel (for cooking or vehicles)	100	1,330	7,000
Transportation	60	551	9,000
Phone/network/internet	50	276	1,900
Health	80	1,760	80,000
Education	50	3,704	1,000
Debt repayment	250	1,420	250,000
Other expenses	100	119	12,000

1 5% of respondents were not classified due to answering "Do not know" or "Prefer not to answer" when asked about their income sources.

2 Table excludes costs equaling zero.

3 NFI 1 includes household items for regular purchase (hygiene items, lightbulbs, etc.). NFI 2 includes household items for infrequent purchase (cooking pots, sleeping mats/ mattresses, water containers etc).

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

Most respondents lived in permanent or transitional shelters made with fired brick, stone, concrete, pakhsa, or rammed earth (94%), which are materials with strong structural integrity and considered safe to live in. However, CAP findings emphasize that houses made with pakhsa are still vulnerable to damage from rainfall, and that some houses lack doors and windows. In fact, 55 per cent of households still reported issues with their shelter that suggested potentially life-threatening structural safety problems.* Most households (84%) also experienced challenges related to weather and privacy.* Those staying in shelters with poor structural integrity (considered unsafe) accounted for four per cent of surveyed households, with IDPs being most likely to stay in these types of shelters (11%). IDP returnees and returnees from abroad, however, were the most likely groups to stay in tents or in the open (3% and 4%, respectively). The CAP assessment confirms that returnees often live in the most vulnerable housing, which include tents and dilapidated houses.

Half of all households held documentation to prove ownership of their shelter (50%). Roughly one quarter were renters (27%) and one out of ten were hosted by another family for free (11%). Male-headed households were far more likely to be homeowners compared to female-headed households (62% versus 37%, respectively), while female-headed households were more likely to be hosted for free (29% versus 8%, respectively). Most returnees from abroad were renters (62%), compared to IDPs and economic migrants, who were more often homeowners. Nine

per cent of respondents thought their household was at risk of eviction, but this proportion was much higher in Haji Qobat Jami (22%) and Alizai Jami (22%).

Regarding NFIs, most households prioritized cooking fuel (36%), sleeping items (32%), and cooking items (31%). The main sources of light were solar-powered lanterns or flashlights (58%) followed by electricity (29%).

SHELTER STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY CLASSIFICATION*

94%	SAFE
4%	UNSAFE
1%	LIFE-THREATENING

SHELTER SITUATION



TOP 5 TYPES OF SHELTER

1.	74%	Transitional shelter (pakhsa/rammed earth)
2.	13%	Transitional shelter (Adobe dried brick masonry)
3.	5%	Transitional shelter (Fired/Burnt brick masonry)
4.	3%	Tent
5.	2%	Permanent shelter (Fired/Burnt Brick or Stone/concrete)

TOP 5 SHELTER CHALLENGES

1.	57%	Leaks during rain
2.	41%	Wall damage
3.	25%	Minor roof damage
4.	21%	Extreme temperatures
5.	18%	No locks

OCCUPANCY DOCUMENTATION STATUS



OCCUPANCY STATUS

	RENTED	OWNED	FREE
BY POPULATION GROUP			
IDPs	31%	43%	25%
Economic migrants	44%	40%	16%
Returnees from abroad	62%	26%	9%
IDP returnees	39%	33%	24%
BY GENDER OF HEAD OF HH			
Female	17%	33%	50%
Male	39%	33%	26%

TOP 10 SUB-COMMUNITIES WITH HIGHEST PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS WHO REPORT BEING AT RISK OF EVICTION

38%	TOTAL
64%	Shamsullah Jami
64%	Haji Assadullah Agha Jami
63%	Sobat Khan Jami
48%	Agha Sahib Jami
47%	Haji Qobat Jami
45%	Haji Abdullah Jan Aka Jami
43%	Zahir Sha Agha Jami
43%	Akhonzada Jami
38%	Mala Dad Mohammad Jami
38%	Alizai Jami

TOP 10 SUB-COMMUNITIES WITH HIGHEST PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS WHO REPORT SHELTER DAMAGE IN PREVIOUS 3 MONTHS

9%	TOTAL
22%	Haji Qobat Jami
22%	Alizai Jami
16%	Agha Sahib Jami
16%	Haji Mala Manan Akhand Jami
15%	Haji Mohammad Omer Jami
12%	Haji Assadullah Agha Jami
12%	Haji Mamor Jami
12%	Haji Mala Rozi Mohammad Jami
12%	Mala Dad Mohammad Jami
11%	Sharwal Jami-Wardago Kalay

TOP 5 NFI NEEDS

1.	36%	Cooking fuel
2.	32%	Sleeping items
3.	31%	Cooking items
4.	28%	Heating fuel
5.	26%	Cooking stoves

HOUSEHOLD COOKING FUEL SOURCE CLASSIFICATION*

6%	MORE HEALTH RISK (coal, charcoal, plastics)
85%	LESS HEALTH RISK (wood, bush, LPG)
83%	HIGHER ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT (coal, charcoal, plastics)
17%	LOWER ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT (electricity, LPG)

HOUSEHOLD LIGHT SOURCE CLASSIFICATION*

29%	SAFER (electricity, solar)
70%	LESS SAFE (batteries, gas, candle, fire, LPG)

1% reported having no light source at all



62% of households were not able to cook where they live without issues. 6% of households were not able to cook at all.



Outside a home in Qalat district. © IOM 2025/HAYAT Esmatullah



WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE

The majority of households (94%) used sources of water that came from more reliable sources (handpumps, boreholes, tubewells, protected wells or springs, etc.) that were either on the household premises or less than 30 minutes away. Less than five per cent of households in all sub-communities were using unimproved drinking water sources. However, while water source types were generally decent, 27 per cent of households say that water points are non-functioning or dried up. Data from the CAP shows that residents in the Kharwaryan area have access to five functional borewells while residents in the other communities rely on private borewells and a water supply network in Hazari. Respondents also reported a lack of adequate water containers (29%).

A quarter of household sanitation facilities were considered unimproved (25%), meaning they used pit latrines, buckets,

plastic bags, or open drains. This is particularly prominent in the sub-communities of Shamsullah Jami, Tagharo Jami, Haji Mohammad Omer Jami, and Alizai Jami (>40% households with unimproved sanitation facilities). Issues with sanitation were also emphasized by respondents when asked about their household's major challenges (see the Humanitarian Assistance section on page x) and by respondents in the CAP assessments, who cited prolific use of unsafe or makeshift latrines and open defecation. In addition to citing a lack of cleanliness at latrines (47%), respondents emphasized a lack of water in regard to both toilets and showers (45% and 43%, respectively) as was a lack of gender-separated facilities (44% and 44%, respectively).

Among female respondent who agreed to answer questions about menstrual health, 36 per cent reported not having access to menstrual hygiene items in their households.

TOP 5 WATER ACCESS CHALLENGES

1.	29%	Not enough containers to get and store water
2.	27%	Nonfunctioning or dried up water points
3.	15%	Water quality is not good
4.	14%	Water points too far or difficult to reach
5.	8%	Movement restrictions

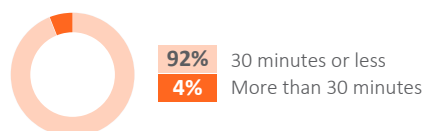
TOP 5 LATRINE ACCESS CHALLENGES

1.	47%	Latrine is not clean
2.	45%	Not enough water
3.	44%	No gender separation
4.	33%	Cannot lock from the inside
5.	32%	Bad smell inside

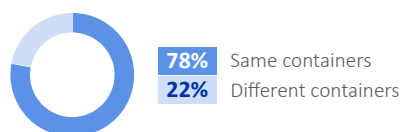
TOP 5 SHOWER ACCESS CHALLENGES

1.	44%	No gender separation
2.	43%	Not enough water
3.	36%	Cannot lock from the inside
4.	35%	Shower/bathing facility is not clean
5.	14%	No lighting

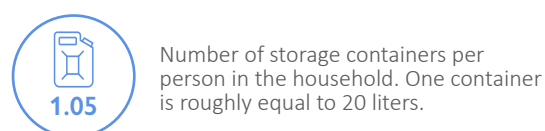
TIME IT TAKES TO LEAVE HOME, COLLECT WATER AND RETURN HOME



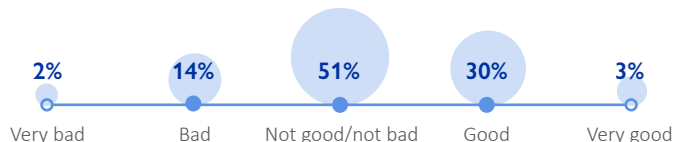
CONTAINERS FOR TRANSPORT AND STORAGE



HOUSEHOLD WATER DISTRIBUTION



CONDITION OF WATER STORAGE CONTAINERS



Only **64%** of female respondents reported that menstrual hygiene items are available in their household.

92% of female respondents reported that women in their household prefer using reusable cloth to manage their menstrual hygiene.



58% of households reported no system of discarding waste while **12%** reported that someone in the household was responsible for finding a random place to dump waste.



TOP 5 WATER SOURCE TYPES

1.	34%	Private handpump
2.	30%	Borehole/tubewell
3.	16%	Protected well
4.	8%	Public tap/stand pipe
5.	8%	Public handpump

WATER SOURCE CLASSIFICATION*

FOR DRINKING FOR DOMESTIC USE

SAFELY MANAGED	51%	51%
BASIC	38%	38%
LIMITED	3%	3%
UNIMPROVED	2%	2%
SURFACE WATER	0%	0%

DRINKING WATER SOURCE CLASSIFICATION*

	SAFELY MANAGED	BASIC	LIMITED	UNIMPROVED	SURFACE WATER
Overall	38%	51%	3%	0%	2%
BY SUB-COMMUNITIES					
Agha Sahib Jami	12%	49%	15%	2%	0%
Akhonzada Jami	30%	67%	2%	0%	0%
Alizai Jami	56%	41%	1%	1%	0%
Haji Abdullah Jan Aka Jami	17%	64%	11%	0%	0%
Haji Agha Mohammad Jami	33%	59%	0%	0%	4%
Haji Allah Dad Jami	28%	63%	0%	0%	0%
Haji Assadullah Agha Jami	30%	45%	0%	0%	0%
Haji Habibullah Jami	46%	54%	0%	0%	0%
Haji Mala Manan Akhand Jami	25%	64%	0%	0%	1%
Haji Mala Rozi Mohammad Jami	41%	47%	1%	0%	1%
Haji Mamor Jami	32%	65%	4%	0%	0%
Haji Mohammad Omer Jami	42%	46%	0%	0%	2%
Haji Naqib Jami	68%	30%	0%	0%	0%
Haji Qobat Jami	32%	59%	0%	0%	0%
Haji Sadiqi Jami	60%	28%	0%	1%	7%
Haji Sayed Hashim Jami	56%	43%	0%	0%	1%
Mala Dad Mohammad Jami	33%	52%	4%	0%	2%
Malemano Jami	31%	60%	0%	4%	1%
Sayedano Jami	60%	28%	7%	0%	0%
Shado Kali	34%	59%	0%	0%	7%
Shamsullah Jami	27%	49%	14%	0%	6%
Sharwal Jami-Wardago Kalay	47%	51%	0%	2%	0%
Sobat Khan Jami	25%	61%	1%	0%	0%
Tagharo Jami	50%	40%	2%	1%	2%
Zahir Sha Agha Jami	46%	42%	0%	0%	4%

Safely managed sources include improved water sources that are available on the premises of the shelter. Basic sources include improved sources that are less than 30 minutes away roundtrip. Limited sources include improved sources that are more than 30 minutes away roundtrip. Unimproved sources include unprotected wells or springs. Surface water includes rivers, dams, lakes, canals, etc.



Water storage in a home in Qalat district. © IOM 2025/ABID Zakira



SANITATION CLASSIFICATION*

	SAFELY MANAGED	BASIC	LIMITED	UNIMPROVED	OPEN DEFECACTION
Overall	0%	70%	0%	25%	4%
BY SUB-COMMUNITIES					
Agha Sahib Jami	0%	70%	0%	29%	1%
Akhonzada Jami	0%	83%	1%	16%	0%
Alizai Jami	0%	53%	0%	41%	6%
Haji Abdullah Jan Aka Jami	0%	59%	0%	38%	3%
Haji Agha Mohammad Jami	0%	81%	0%	18%	1%
Haji Allah Dad Jami	0%	81%	0%	15%	5%
Haji Assadullah Agha Jami	1%	74%	0%	18%	7%
Haji Habibullah Jami	8%	88%	0%	4%	0%
Haji Mala Manan Akhand Jami	0%	70%	0%	29%	1%
Haji Mala Rozi Mohammad Jami	0%	59%	0%	31%	10%
Haji Mamor Jami	2%	72%	0%	18%	7%
Haji Mohammad Omer Jami	0%	52%	0%	40%	8%
Haji Naqib Jami	3%	73%	0%	25%	0%
Haji Qobat Jami	0%	71%	0%	18%	11%
Haji Sadiqi Jami	0%	70%	0%	30%	0%
Haji Sayed Hashim Jami	0%	75%	0%	20%	3%
Mala Dad Mohammad Jami	0%	67%	0%	31%	2%
Malemano Jami	0%	71%	0%	28%	1%
Sayedano Jami	1%	79%	0%	18%	2%
Shado Kali	0%	62%	0%	22%	16%
Shamsullah Jami	0%	42%	0%	53%	5%
Sharwal Jami-Wardago Kalay	0%	87%	0%	13%	0%
Sobat Khan Jami	0%	84%	0%	16%	0%
Tagharo Jami	0%	56%	0%	43%	1%
Zahir Sha Agha Jami	0%	78%	0%	18%	4%

Safely managed facilities include improved facilities where waste is safely disposed and facilities are not shared with other households. Basic facilities include improved facilities that are not shared with other households. Limited facilities include improved facilities that are shared between households. Unimproved facilities include pit latrines, buckets, and bags.

HANDWASHING CLASSIFICATION*

	BASIC	LIMITED	NO FACILITY
Overall	56%	28%	16%
BY SUB-COMMUNITIES			
Agha Sahib Jami	62%	30%	8%
Akhonzada Jami	59%	29%	12%
Alizai Jami	65%	19%	16%
Haji Abdullah Jan Aka Jami	43%	30%	26%
Haji Agha Mohammad Jami	71%	25%	5%
Haji Allah Dad Jami	40%	41%	19%
Haji Assadullah Agha Jami	63%	25%	12%
Haji Habibullah Jami	81%	10%	10%
Haji Mala Manan Akhand Jami	70%	20%	10%
Haji Mala Rozi Mohammad Jami	65%	26%	9%
Haji Mamor Jami	50%	44%	6%
Haji Mohammad Omer Jami	52%	25%	23%
Haji Naqib Jami	40%	35%	25%
Haji Qobat Jami	46%	50%	4%
Haji Sadiqi Jami	65%	19%	14%
Haji Sayed Hashim Jami	61%	19%	19%
Mala Dad Mohammad Jami	56%	19%	25%
Malemano Jami	50%	29%	21%
Sayedano Jami	58%	25%	18%
Shado Kali	34%	40%	26%
Shamsullah Jami	45%	24%	31%
Sharwal Jami-Wardago Kalay	57%	17%	25%
Sobat Khan Jami	55%	39%	5%
Tagharo Jami	66%	21%	13%
Zahir Sha Agha Jami	55%	24%	21%

Basic handwashing facilities include handwashing capabilities with soap located on the premises of the shelter. Limited handwashing facilities include handwashing capabilities without soap on the premises of the shelter.



ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: WATER SOURCE CLASSIFICATION COMPONENTS

Classifications are based on the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for WASH ([JMP](#)).

CLASSIFICATIONS	DEFINITION
SAFELY MANAGED	Drinking water from an improved water source that is accessible on premises, available when needed and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination
BASIC	Drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing
LIMITED	Drinking water from an improved source for which collection time exceeds 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing
UNIMPROVED	Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring
SURFACE WATER	Drinking water directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal or irrigation canal

Improved drinking water sources are those that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, and include: piped water, boreholes or tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater, and packaged or delivered water

NOTE: Some improved water sources may need extra technical observation to determine if they are actually reliable and safe sources of water for the purposes of technical response operations. These include public handpumps, kareez, borehole or tubewell, and rainwater collection.

ANNEX 2: SANITATION CLASSIFICATION COMPONENTS

Classifications are based on the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for WASH ([JMP](#)).

CLASSIFICATIONS	DEFINITION
SAFELY MANAGED	Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or removed and treated offsite
BASIC	Use of improved facilities which are not shared with other households
LIMITED	Use of improved facilities shared between two or more households
UNIMPROVED	Use of pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines or bucket latrines
OPEN DEFECATION	Disposal of human faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches and other open spaces or with solid waste

Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include: flush/pour flush toilets connected to piped sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines; pit latrines with slabs (including ventilated pit latrines), and composting toilets

ANNEX 3: HANDWASHING CLASSIFICATION COMPONENTS

Classifications are based on the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for WASH ([JMP](#)).

CLASSIFICATIONS	DEFINITION
BASIC	Availability of a handwashing facility with soap and water at home
LIMITED	Availability of a handwashing facility lacking soap and/or water at home
NO FACILITY	No handwashing facility on premises

Handwashing facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents.

ANNEX 4: SHELTER STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY CLASSIFICATION

CLASSIFICATIONS	DEFINITION
SAFE	Permanent shelter (fired/burnt brick or stone or concret masonry); Transitional shelter (fired/burnt brick masonry with mud mortar); Transitional shelter (pakhsa or rammed earth walling)
UNSAFE	Transitional shelter (stone masonry with/without mud mortar); Unfinished/non-enclosed building; Collective shelter
LIFE-THREATENING	Makeshift shelter; None (sleeping in the open)



ANNEX 5: SHELTER CHALLENGE CATEGORIES

CATEGORY	DEFINITION
PRIVACY OR WEATHER-RELATED ISSUE (NOT IMMEDIATELY LIFE THREATENING)	Lack of privacy inside the shelter (no partitions, doors); Unable to lock shelter; Minor damage to roof (cracks, openings); Damage to windows and/or doors (missing, broken, unable to shut properly); Lack of lighting outside the shelter; Lack of space inside shelter (less than 3.5 m ² per household member); Inside the shelter is often too hot or too cold; Leaks during rain; Some members of the household have difficulty moving inside or outside the house
STRUCTURAL SAFETY ISSUE (POTENTIALLY LIFE THREATENING)	Limited ventilation (no air circulation unless main entrance is open); Major damage to roof with risk of collapse; Damage to floors; Damage to walls

ANNEX 6: HOUSEHOLD COOKING FUEL SOURCE CLASSIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION	DEFINITION
MORE HEALTH RISK	Coal; Charcoal; Waste paper, carton and plastics
LESS HEALTH RISK	Wood; Bush; Liquid petroleum gas (LPG); Electricity; Animal dung
HIGHER ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT	Coal; Charcoal; Waste paper, carton and plastics; Wood; Bush; Animal dung
LOWER ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT	Liquid petroleum gas (LPG); Electricity

ANNEX 7: HOUSEHOLD LIGHT SOURCE CLASSIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION	DEFINITION
SAFER	Electricity (including solar panels); Solar-powered lantern or flashlight; Rechargeable flashlight, mobile, torch or lantern
LESS SAFE	Battery (dry-cells) powered flashlight, torch or lantern; Biogas/LPG lamp; Gasoline/kerosene/paraffin/oil lamp; Candle; Open fire/three stones stove

ANNEX 8: INCOME SOURCE CLASSIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION	DEFINITION
STABLE	Salaried work; Income from own business or regular trade
UNSTABLE	Casual or daily labour; Income from own production; Income from rent; Remittances
EMERGENCY	Government social benefits or assistance; Humanitarian assistance; Loans or support from family and friends (not including remittances); Loans or support or charitable donations from community members (not including humanitarian assistance)

Due to this question being multiple choice, households with at least one source of stable income were classified into the stable category. Those with only unstable or emergency sources were classified into the unstable category. Those with only emergency sources were classified into the emergency category.